# Carolina Observer.

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## BOARDING.

**Mrs. Cochran,**

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Board and Lodging pr. week,* | | $4 00 |
| *Board alone,* | " " | 3 50 |
| *Breakfast and Dinner,* | " | 3 00 |
| *Dinner and Tea,* | " " | 3 00 |
| *Dinner alone,* | " " | 2 50 |

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To which she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion will be spared to please.

*February* 14, 1828.

## TRUST SALE.

### Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

On Monday, the 10th day of March next, the Subscribers, in compliance with the intent and provision of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 8th February, 1828, executed to them by Mr. DUNCAN THOMPSON, of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose to Public Sale, by Auction, at the Store recently occupied by the said Thompson, in Fayetteville, all his valuable Stock

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, About 3,500 bushels Salt, different sorts, Liquors and Groceries of every description.*

Household, Counting House, Store, Warehouse and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. comprising the whole, a Stock, which for variety and amount is seldom to be met with at Auction in this place.

*ALSO,*

2 Wagons and first rate Teams, with Gear, &c. complete,
1 first rate Gig, 1 Sulkey, and 1 set of Harness,
2 Staunch *Tow Boats*, (nearly new) viz. *Virginia, John Parker, Lafayette* and *Jackson*, and one Ferry Flat, with furniture, tackle, &c. all complete for each.

## 11 *Likely Negroes,*

One of which is a first rate wagoner, and two others blacksmiths,
4 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,
31 Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company,
10 Shares of Steam Boat Stock,
Pew No. 51 in the Episcopal Church, and Pew No. 59 in the Presbyterian Church.

*ALSO,*

Several pieces or parcels of LAND in Campbellton, bounded East by the River, on which are built and erected TWO first rate and permanent *WARVES*, viz: one of wood and one of stone, and one Warehouse.
Pieces or parcels of LAND in Lower Fayetteville, on each of which stands a very large and convenient new Warehouse.
1 Lot adjoining the above, improved, occupied by Mrs Williams.
Several other valuable Lots immediately below the above, enclosed and improved,
Several other vacant Lots in the vicinity of the above.
1 Lot near Terry & McNeill's Saw Mill,
2 Lots on Alley leaning to Cool Spring,
*All that handsome Lot* on East side of Gillespie Street, opposite the State Bank, running through to Dick Street, improved, Warehouse and Blacksmith Shop.
The House and Lot with all the Improvements thereon, formerly John L. Hadley's, corner of Dick and Mumford Streets.
A vacant Lot fronting Dick Street and joining the above on the North side,
56 acres of Land joining Joshua Jessup and others, East side Cape Fear River,
House and Lot on the West corner of Lane leading to Scotch Spring, formerly belonging to William Cameron.
That valuable STORE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. Thompson, Green Street, near the Town House,
The Store House and Lot occupied by H. Ayer, on Hay Street, also near the above,
1 Lot West side of Gillespie Street, with a *LARGE WAREHOUSE* and Improvements thereon.
The Lot and Improvements immediately in rear of the above, with large new Kitchen and Stables and other Improvements.

*ALSO,*

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, the

***Wharf & two Brick Tenements,***

fronting the Custom House in the Town of Wilmington. Sale to take place on the premises, unless the property is disposed of at private sale previously.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

CHARLES DEWEY,
JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER,
HENRY W. AYER, Auct'r.

*Fayetteville, February* 12, 1828. 58ts.

**Blanks for sale.**

## Fashionable JEWELRY, *Fancy Hardware,* MILITARY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is now opening, at the Store on Market Square, adjoining Mr. John McArn's Dry Goods Store, an extensive assortment of the above mentioned articles, imported direct from London, Birmingham and Sheffield, consisting, in part, of

### Gold Jewelry.

Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Gold *WATCHES.*
Gentlemen's do. Silver do.
Fine Gold Chains.
Do. do. Seals, Keys, and Slides,
Do. do. Finger Rings,
Do. do. Ear Rings, Filligree Work,
Do. do. and fine gilt Neck Chains and Bracelets,
Ladies' extra fine Gilt, Steel, & Jet Waist Buckles,
Diamond, Pearl, Jet, Garnet, and Paste Broaches,
Do. do. do. do. & cluster Finger Rings,
Ladies' Morocco Work Boxes,
Do. patent Dress Pins.

### Silver Goods.

Table, Tea, Mustard & Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, &c.
Fruit Knives, self pointing Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, Tweezers, &c. &c.

### Plated Goods.

Superior Cut Glass Cordial Stands, silver edges,
Do do do Castor do do do.
Candlesticks, Bottle Stands, do do.
Snuffers and Stands, do do.
Table and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.
Britania Metal Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.

### Military Goods.

Swords, Belts, Epauletts, Pistols and Dirks.

### Fine Cutlery.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c.

*ALSO,*

Japan'd Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, &c., Ladies' Reticules, Velvet and Bead Purses with Silver, Plated, Gilt and Steel Clasps, Superior Steel Chain Dog Collars, Whist Counters, Dressed Mashee Dolls, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Paste, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, Lavender Water, Antique Oil, Shaving Boxes and Brushes with Looking Glasses, Segar Cases, Screw Pincushions, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Coral & Belts, Coral Necklaces, Rings for Children, Bone Salt and Tea Spoons, Whistles, &c., Superior Silk Watch Ribbons, Pocket Books of a superior quality of all sizes.

*Ladies' Tortoise Shell dress COMBS,* a superior article, of all sizes.
Gentlemen's Pocket Combs, &c.

The above articles are offered at reduced prices by P. N. BRENNAN.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Gold and old Silver.

*February* 13, 1828. 58*tf.*


### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

*From the Episcopal Watchman.*

It has been said that "next to the labours of the Gospel ministry, no plan that ever was devised has a greater tendency to improve the religious state of society than the institution of Sunday Shools"—and it has been said well. It is in them that the soil is to be cleared, turned up, and made ready for the reception of the good seed of the word; and on Sunday School teachers devolves the arduous, but honourable duty of performing, under the divine Spirit, the first labours of the spiritual husbandry. Thus they become the most useful and honoured auxiliaries of the minister—strengthening his hands, encouraging his heart, tending and watering the young plants, and aspiring, with him, to the same rich satisfactions, and the same precious rewards. And *verily they have their reward.* If there is one occupation better fitted than any other for the promotion of the best and brightest graces of the Christian character, it is that of Sunday School instruction. Is the grace of humility required?—the teacher must practice the example of his great Master, in visiting the poor and mean and profligate, in becoming *the friend of publicans and sinners,* in bringing down his own intellect to the capacity of the most ignorant, in humbling his own heart to a communion of feeling and exertion with the most vulgar and revolting. Is the grace of self denial required?—the teacher must deny himself his accustomed ease and enjoyment, encounter fatigue and exposure to weather, enter into the abodes of wretchedness and filth, and sin, and, what is worst of all, forego, in some measure, his own spiritual enjoyment on that holy day, and in that holy place, in which his soul delights. Is the grace of patience required?—the teacher has to contend with dullness, ignorance and obstinacy, to bear with disobedience and ingratitude, almost to compel the objects of his care, against their own inclination, to come and hearken unto him for their own temporal and eternal good. Are condescension, affability, meekness, gentleness, goodness, long-suffering, Christian love that hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things, required?—they are all called into daily exercise, and all, if but asked of the Giver of all goodness, will freely be given, and abundantly strengthened and increased, by the blessed Spirit of consolation, until every precious stone in the diadem of Christian graces be set in its place, and burnished, and made fit, for Christ's sake, to be added to those which evermore shall burn and blaze around the throne, and brighten and brighten, throughout eternity, in the pure and beatific splendours of the glory of GOD and the LAMB. Such is their reward who fulfil His gracious intentions, who said, *suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.* Thus shall *they that be wise shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.*

### THE VINE.

*To the Editor of the Winchester Virginian.*

DEAR SIR—Presuming it would not be unacceptable to your readers, I offer a statement of my progress in the cultivation of the vine. Having by long experience, discovered that the farming bnsiness is extremely precarious, owing measurably to the ravages of the Fly, together with unfavorable seasons, &c. and having perused various treatises on the cultivation of the Grape, I determined on trying my success in a business to which I had been hitherto a stranger; and in the autumn of 1824, I employed a vigneron from Switzerland, who represented to me that he had been long acquainted with the business (and I have no reason to doubt his assertions) who, during the succeeding winter, prepared about two acres of ground of a south exposure, and of very thin, unproductive and slaty soil, but such as was preferred by him, although I protested against the location, and recommended other situations which I conceived would be far more productive; but being a stranger to the business, I yielded to his superior judgment, and during the months of February and March 1825, I procured from Maj. Adlum, near Georgetown, two thousand cuttings at $30 per thousand, exclusive of a considerable number from gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties, amounting in all to about 3000. These were planted during the aforesaid months of February and March 1825, in the following manner, say the cuttings (generally about two and a half feet long) were in rows seven feet apart one way and three and a half feet the other, in a horizontal position in trenches about two feet long, one foot wide and about one foot deep, allowing from one to two buds to appear above the surface and filling up and packing pretty close with the surface of the ground (which was carefully preserved for that purpose in excavating.) The season proved unfavorable, and I presume that not more than about one half vegetated the first year; which produced a small quantity of grapes the next season (1826;) and in 1827 my vigneron sold a considerable quantity of grapes and made about 50 gallons of wine. I have now increased the size of my Vineyard (say in 1826 and 1827) to between 5 and 6 acres: continuing to re-set where the cuttings had failed to vegetate. All of them now appear in a flourishing condition. It will be seen by the foregoing statement that my first planting will have been only three years in the ensuing February and March; and that planting, after deducting such as failed to vegetate, can only be estimated at about an acre; and from the proceeds of the last, I think I can safely calculate on from 5 to 10 barrels of wine the approaching season. Thus it will appear that either the climate or the soil, or both, are better adapted to the production of the vine, than any which had heretofore come under my observation; as those of the United States, who have preceded me in the business, generally state the bearing asvery inconsiderable until the third year, whereas, my first planting bore luxuriantly in the second. Ploughing and the cultivation of the ground I find is attended with about the same labor as an equal quantity of ground in corn, and the cultivation of the vne is also easy and simple.

Respectfully, your ob't.

JOSIAH LOCKHART.

*Back Creek Valley, Fred'k. County, Va.*

*Influence of the Female Character.*

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fashioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of industry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics—to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind; it is for you to give their character to succeeding ages; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open to him the truest and purest sources of happiness, and prompt him to the love of virtue and religion. A *wife, a mother!* How sacred and venerable these names! What nobler objects can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply! Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, should you not rather tremble at the magnitude and sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be that you may be thus enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own.—*Thacher's Sermon.*

*Afflicted Love.*—A disappointment in Love is harder to get over than any other;—the passion itself so softens and subdues the heart, that it disables it from struggling, or bearing up against the woes and distresses which befal it. The mind meets with other misfortunes, in her whole strength; she stands collected within herself, and sustains the shock with all the force which is natural to her;—but a heart in love, that has its foundations sapped, immediately sinks under the weight of such accidents as are disagreeable to its favorite passion.

### TURKISH JUSTICE.

In the "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," an Historical Discourse, lately published by Murray, the celerity of the Turkish mode of administering justice is thus described:—

"The chief of the police, at Constantinople, and other great towns, goes round in the day time and at night, and immediately executes the sentences he gives. If a baker is found selling his bread by a light weight, he is hanged before his door; if any one is apprehended on a spot where a disturbance takes place, he is instantly despatched. No matter if the apprentice, who knew nothing of the fraud, is hanged instead of the baker, no matter if a spectator loses his life instead of the actual rioter; the purpose is to create terror to the guilty, even by shedding the blood of the innocent, and the crime is punished when the criminal escapes. Inferior punishments are ordered and regulated by the same arbitrary caprice. If the officer does not think the offence worthy of death, he orders the bastinado to be applied, and sits smoking his pipe till it appears to him the culprit has been tortured sufficiently, and he is pleased to pronounce the merciful word 'enough.'

It not unfrequently happens that the celerity of Turkish justice is purposely displayed to awe the minds of foreigners. A Russian Minister had complained to the Vizier of an outrage that had been committed upon a person entitled to his protection. The Vizier made an horizontal motion with his hand to some of his attendants, and before the conference was over, seven heads were rolled on the floor before the face of the Russian. An English Ambassador, on another occasion, was also a witness of this fatal motion of the hand, in a conference he had with the Vizier; when he rose up to go away, he saw several heads newly put up at the gates of the palace."

The way in which the robbers are apprehended and executed, and occasionally innocent persons in their stead, is worthy of particular notice.

"Upon hearing a report of robbers, a Pacha sends out a number of horsemen, and orders them to bring the heads of the offenders, for each of which he is to receive a reward.

"Whether they find the robbers or not, these horsemen are sure to return with heads. Any person in a village, and not owned by the usual authorities, any stray traveller, or wandering beggar, if he fall in with these savage cavalry, is sure to lose his life; and thus a number of innocent men are put to death, whilst it often happens that not one of the guilty suffers. A traveller relates that he saw the return of one of these parties with the heads dangling by the horses' sides, and the riders bearing in their looks of savage joy, rather the appearance of successful banditti than ministers of justice. Torture is allowed by Turkish jurisprudence, or at least practised, in order to extort confession of guilt or wealth. It must be said, however, to the honor of the Turks, that they do not practice the cruel modes of execution authorized in more polished monarchies. When the sentence of death is given, the criminal is quickly strangled; sometimes he is told that an order has come for his liberation, and his irons are knocked off; the bowstring is put round his neck, and he dies in a moment."

*The Philosopher and the Fool.*—Two men, the one a philosopher and the other a fool, were in the service of the same master, and slept in the same bed; the philosopher lay on the outside. One morning, having overslept themselves, the master, coming in with a whip, flogged the philosopher, who happened to be nearest on his entrance into the room. 'This I will avoid another time,' said the philosopher to himself; on the next night, therefore, he changed sides with the fool. In the morning they again transgressed, and the master came to chastise them; but reflecting that he had before whipt the man that was nearest, he thought it but just the other should feel his displeasure likewise; accordingly he went to the other side of the bed, and his blows fell again on the poor philosopher: thus confirming, by this example, the grand truth, 'the wisest cannot avoid their fate.'

Some persons complain of their share of trouble; but the cares of life are the ballast of our barques. They are heavy and unprofitable; but they keep our vessel from oversetting, foundering, and losing even the precious articles on board. Some ships are so bouyant and crank, that you must almost sink them with ballast to prevent their being top-heavy. Some turn on their beam ends, fill, and sink, as soon as circumstances remove this ballast, though the owners have been anxiously seeking this removal as a blessed desideratum. How often do we see the careless overturned!

A blue stocking lady, whose volubility of tongue was not the most edifying and amusing imaginable, told her spouse she should spurn the restraints of custom, and imitate the philosophy of antiquity,—"Do my dear,' replied the husband, "and let Xenocrates be your pattern—for he devoted a great portion of the day to *silence.*"

When you find a man who talks more of himself than of any thing else, you may safely set him down as a being wholly destitute of genius or merit.

*Norfolk, Feb.* 11.

*Arrival of the Falmouth.*—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival below of the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, Captain Charles W. Morgan, respecting which much solicitude had been felt, from the time that had elapsed since her departure from Boston. She sailed from Boston on the 20th of January, and on the night experienced a violent gale from N. W. which continued for three days. The sea often made a fair breach over her, and her decks have been constantly wet during her passage.

During the gale the wind shifted to S. W. but with no mitigation of its violence, which was throughout so intense, that it is believed, had she not been a first rate vessel, she could not have weathered it. She was driven within 180 miles of Bermuda.

The destination of the Falmouth, we learn, is Omoa, and that she will carry out William B. Rochester, Esq. Charge d'Affairs to Central America, his Secretary Mr. W. R. Beatty, and Mr. John Mason, Jr. Secretary of the Legation to Mexico.

*Climate*—Difficult as it may be of belief to the North—yet it is undeniably true, that we have not had a killing frost this season, and there are yet fields of cotton growing and blooming, in this neighbourhood. At our 8th of January celebration, it was so uncomfortably warm that the dancers had to retire to the porticos.—*Tallahassee Advocate Jan.* 19.

The New York Evening Post says, an application is to be made to the Legislature from that city for an incorporation of a company with a capital of $500,000, to be called the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

*North American Review.*—Mr. J. Sparks, the editor of this journal, has sailed for England, with a view of making some arrangements relative to the publication of General Washington's Manuscripts. It is said, that, during his absence, the Review will be under the superintendence of Mr. E. Everett.

*Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Morning Courier, dated Paris, Nov. 17th,* 1827.

"You will see by the papers the horrid massacres that have been committed in the streets of Paris; upwards of 120 citizens have been killed and wounded—17 killed; on the side of the military 10 officers and 102 privates were wounded. All this is very alarming, and God knows how far it will go."

The owners of the Steam Boat George Washington plying between Savannah and Augusta have declared a dividend on their stock of $124 per share of $630. At this rate the profits equal 126 per cent per ann. This is the reward of the sagacity which saw the defects of the system of the Steam Boat Company on the Savannah River, and took advantage of these defects by building a boat adapted to the river. Results of a like character, we are persuaded; might be obtained on the Oconee River.—*Georgia Jour.*

*The new Tariff Bill.*—The following are the additional duties proposed in the bill lately reported in Congress by the Committee on Manufactures:

On Iron in bars or bolts, manufactured by rolling, 1 cent per lb.
Other Bar-Iron 37 dollars per ton.
Iron in pigs 62½ cents per 112 lbs.
Wire (under No. 14) 6 cents per lb.—(above No. 14) 12 cents.
Iron rods, sheets, hoops, 3½ cents per lb.
Axes, knives, scythes, sickles, spades, &c. 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the present duties.
Steel $1 50 per 112 lbs.
Wool 7 cents per lb; and in addition 40 per cent. ad valorem to be annually raised until it reaches 50 per cent.
Woollens, all below the value of 50 cents pr. square yard at the place of exportation, to be rated at 50 cts. and to pay 16 cents the square yard. If above the value of 50 cents and below $1, to be rated $1 and pay 40 cents. Above $1 and below $2 50 cents, to pay $1 the square yard. Above $2 50 cents and less than $4 the square yard, to be rated at $4 and to pay 40 per cent ad valorem. Above the value of $4 the square yard, to pay 45 per cent. ad valorem.
Hemp (unmanufactured) $45, and an annual augmentation of $5 until the duty reaches $60 the ton.
Manufactured Flax the same.
Sail Duck 9 cents the square yard.
Imported Distilled Spirits 10 cents per gallon in addition to the present rates.
Molasses 10 cents per gallon.
The present minimum of cotton goods is increased 5 cents, making the minimum 35 cents.
The bounty in nature of drawback to the amount of duties on the imported raw material now allowed on exported spirits of domestic manufacture from foreign materials, is abolished.
A number of custom-house regulations to enforce these and other provisions are added.

Mr. Niles, the great advocate of American Manufactures, is of opinion, that if this bill were to pass, it would place the whole business of Woollens in a worse state than at present; and in breaking up many of our establishments, exceedingly advance the price of foreign goods, for the benefit of foreign manufacturers and merchants, only.

Two men have lately committed suicide in Philadelphia, by throwing themselves from the Market-street bridge into the Schuylkill river. One was supposed to have been crazy, and the other *in love.*

There is nothing that rouses the resentment of a generous heart more than unjust accusation of the amiable and the innocent.

On a recent trial, an Irishman, with characteristic obliquity of speech, after scratching his head, said, 'Plase your Honor, I do not remember—or if I do, I forget it now.'

## FOREIGN.

*From the London Saturday Times.*

The massacre near Manchester, a few years since, was much talked of in England; but, when compared with the cold-blooded assassinations at Paris, it sinks into nothing. At an early hour in the evening of Monday, 26th November, small groups, composed of boys, paraded down the rue St. Martin, the rue St. Denis, and the rue St. Honore, and where the houses were not illuminated, bawled out for lamps. It is not denied that they threw stones; but, so far from danger being incurred, there were not half a dozen windows broken in the rue St. Denis. All accounts agree, that these provocations might have been easily arrested, which was so far from the case, that detachments of gensdarmes, whom they met, let them pass quietly, and only seemed to wreak their vengeance on the unarmed spectators, the greater part of whom were drawn to the rue St. Denis by curiosity. This fact strengthens the supposition that these miscreants were employed by the police to create a disturbance. About ten, on the first night, reports of all sorts were spread about of the events which had taken place in the rue St. Denis, and an immense crowd flocked thither. Their attitude was not at all menacing; but when it became known that the soldiery were coming, they took away the scaffolding from a house under repairs, to form a barrier for their protection. The rue St. Denis, at this part, is very narrow, and, from the numbers collected, it was impossible to escape, when a sudden order was given for the troops to attack them on all sides; not the least resistance was offered, and the defenceless men and women collected were exposed to the fire of the infantry. The gendarmes called to the people at the windows to retire, and where they were not obeyed fired at them without hesitation. The Moniteur asserts, that the people were summoned to retire; but, where the massacre took place on Monday, it is certain that not one tenth of the assemblage were aware of it; the fact is, that the soldiery, in many instances, cut down people endeavoring to escape, and were inattentive to the cries of mercy on every side.

Eight persons were killed on the first night; and the number of wounded was very considerable. One would have thought the lamentable example of Monday night would have kept people away from the danger; but when the succeeding disturbance occurred, the mob was much more considerable, and the carnage really dreadful. The troops kept up a regular fire on the people, who, as in the first instance, offered no resistance; their curiosity was so strongly excited, that they could not keep away; and when the mob became dense, and the military arrived, it was impossible to escape.—One gendarme was killed, and it is asserted that sixty soldiers were wounded. At least fifty of the people were killed, including Monday and Wednesday; and the number of wounded must have been frightful.

During the whole of Thursday, the *Morgue* (receptacle for dead bodies) was besieged, bodies were brought thither by sixes, and, after remaining only about half an hour, were carried away to make room for others. Many of them were cut and slashed in a dreadful manner; and counting the number I saw there at different times, and the five found in the Passage du Grand Cerf, in the rue St. Denis, 50 cannot be an exaggerated calculation. On Thursday night all was tranquil: but the Boulevards, and many parts of the town, were lined with troops. Paris had the appearance of a besieged city during the whole week, and cannon were planted on some of the bridges. It is needless to say that much exasperation exists against the authors of these lamentable events. To show that the authorities anticipated that disturbances were likely to arise, the fact may be mentioned, that the swords of the soldiery, had been sharpened previously to Monday.

The strongest evidences of the public feeling were exhibited at the Morgue; and as the bodies were taken out, and in, cries of 'Shame!' 'Down with the butchers of Ministers,' &c. &c. resounded from the immense crowds assembled in the vicinity.—Friday, gendarmes were seen riding in various directions, and the troops were still on the alert. Every body who happened to be passing on the first night in the Place Vendome (where one of the Ministers resides) was suddenly arrested by the gendarmerie, who came in at both ends; but no disturbance took place, and they were allowed to depart, after giving their names. Among the sufferers in the rue St. Denis are many respectable people; and not one of them mixed in the slight disturbance which arose. One young girl, a milliner, who was taking home some work, was shot in the thigh, and is since dead at the hospital. During all the week, every shop has been closed at an early hour, and places of amusement deserted.

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*From the Leeds Mercury, Dec. 3.*

One of the most extensive frauds ever practised in this town and neighborhood has just come to light. In the month of February, a person of respectable address, of the name of Charles Collett, took a ware-house in Park-Lane, Leeds, and began business as a woollen cloth and stuff merchant, under the firm of Collett & Co. For several months he continued to carry on business to a considerable extent, and made his payments with tolerable punctuality, principally in bills on a banking-house in London, which were frequently post dated, but duly paid. In the mean time, a young man came into the concern as a partner, whom he presented as the son of an opulent yeoman in Wales, of the name of Jones. During the whole time they have been in business, some doubt has been entertained of their respectability; but the desire to do business is so great, that they have succeeded in getting into debt to the amount of £20,000, and have decamped to the United States of America, for which country Collett sailed from Liverpool, on the 17th of last month, having taken with him, or sent to London, all the goods in their warehouse, with the exception of about twenty pieces of stuffs. The creditors are in pursuit of these swindlers, and most sincerely do we hope that they will be taken and brought to justice.

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The two persons, Collett and Jones, advertised in the Leeds Mercury, as having committed frauds in England, and absconded with much of their ill-gotten gains, have been arrested in New York, and are there in prison. Among their effects, *three thousand sovereigns* were found. There will be soon no escape for fugitives from justice. Formerly, if a villain could manage to get across the Canada line, or across the Atlantic, he was safe; but lately, Snelson, an American robber, has been arrested at Liverpool, and now the two English swindlers are seized in New York, each to be reconveyed to his own country, to answer the demands of justice. This is a sort of comity that will do much to repress the commission of crimes of magnitude.—*Nat. Int.*

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*Earthquake at Bogota.*—In the Christian Advocate, is a letter from a gentleman at Bogota, from which we extract the following: He says, "about six o'clock in the evening, I stepped out, and suddenly I experienced a singular sensation, and judging that either my head was swimming, or the ground was moving, in order to determine, I cast my eyes to the corner of the house, and soon perceived that 'destruction was come upon us;' and as the only chance of escaping from the falling stones and tiles, I ran with all expedition to the great square. By this time the first shock was over, and I stood still, waiting the next. It came on long and heavy, then came a scene beggaring description,—as it were every individual in the city crying and shouting to the virgin for mercy: the rolling of ten thousand thunders beneath us, the roofs of the houses falling in, their sides falling out, stones and tiles falling in every direction; and as if to crown the whole and make a more horrible uproar, while all were waiting, as if to be swallowed up, the steeple of the cathedral that had seemed to tower above the clouds, came with a tremendous crash to the ground. The shock went off with a quick tremulous motion. A number of lives were lost. As I desire never to witness another scene of the kind, my mind is fixed on New York, which I soon expect to see, where I may enjoy the company of my friends again, and feel more secure against these awful visitations."

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*New York, Feb. 14.*

We are without any later arrivals from England or France, and consequently the business in almost every species of Domestic Produce continues very dull.

*Cotton.*—Cargoes reported since our last, of imports, are, from New Orleans 519 bales; Mobile 1112; Georgia 992; South Carolina 185; North Carolina 340; in all 3148 bales. The sales, so far as have come to our knowledge, are short of 1000 bales, the principal part of which was for home use; for export there has been but little enquiry, and a general disposition to await later news from Liverpool. Among the sales were 455 bales of New Orleans from 10½ a 11½c, and a small lot of very fine at 12¼c; 210 do Mobile from 9c cash, to 11½c on long time, for a lot of fine; remainder Uplands, ranging from 8¾ to 10c lb.

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A Mrs. Simpson paid a new year's visit to her husband in the jail of Davies county, Indiana, and the jailer good naturedly permitted her to remain in the jail over night: early the next morning she bid him an affectionate farewell, and departed in tears; some hours after, however, the jailer discovered that *he* had departed, leaving her in his place, she having put on the breeches. *She* was shortly afterwards discharged, and *he* hasnot since been heard from. Few husbands would object to their wives assuming the breeches on *such* occasions.

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*Cheap living.*—Three hundred and seven wagons were counted in one morning at the Hill Market house in Cincinnati. A medium price for a good turkey was 37 cents; for a chicken, 6¼ cents; for a pair of ducks, 18 cents; for eggs 6¼ cents per dozen; for butter 12 cents per pound.

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*Extract of a letter, dated St. Augustine, Dec. 30.*

"The culture of sugar cane is becoming very general. General Hernandes, who has a plantation 30 miles south of this, calculates to plant nearly 300 acres the ensuing season. From 300 acres of cane, a clear profit of at least 20 per cent. may be made.—This is far better than raising the finest Sea Island cotton."

"Business is rather lively here; our market is full of Yankee notions; and we sell oranges dog cheap. The season is delightful; and we have had frost but two mornings, and then very light."

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The Little Falls Friend (N. Y.) mentions that a man in that village, lately sold his wife for the sum of $5 in cash and $2 store pay.

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*Sabbath.*—The weekly holiday is kept by four nations as follows: 1. The Hebrews keep Saturday. 2. The Christians, Sunday. 3. The Africans, Tuesday. 4. The Turks, Friday.

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*Timely Precaution.*—We observe, in the Oswego Gazette, an advertisement notifying the public that "Doct. H. Dewey" has *set up* business at Fulton, in that county; and among other things, he advertises for "fifty stonecutters"—to prepare tomb-stones for his patients, we presume.—*Noah.*

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

*Friday, Feb. 15.*

The Senate took up the bill for the organization of the Militia of the United States, and for the discipline thereof. Among other provisions of this bill was one exempting persons under 21 years of age from militia duty. Mr. Hayne moved to amend the bill by striking out 21 years and inserting 18. After some debate the question was taken, when the vote stood, 22 to 22. The Vice President gave the casting vote for the amendment. The bill was then laid on the table.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, Feb. 11.*

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt," reported the same with an amendment, going to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting words, and to insert a substitute.

The bill and amendment were then committed.

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*Tuesday, Feb. 12.*

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table until to-morrow, viz:

*Resolved, &c.* That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorizedto close this session, by adjournment of their respective Houses, on the 8th day of April next.

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*Friday, Feb. 13.*

Mr. Whipple submitted the following; which was read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States ought to be so amended as that the Electors of President and Vice President in each State in this Union shall be elected by General Ticket, and not otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands of the U. States to the different States, in proportion to their representation in Congress, to aid and assist the States in the construction of Roads and Canals.

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### THE DISORDER IN THE HOUSE.

So much has been said in the papers about the disorderly and disgraceful scene which the House of Representatives presented on the night of the 6th inst. when the Retrenchment Resolutions were passed, that we are glad to see the following statement of the proceedings, given in the Telegraph:

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, while speaking, was called to order *three times* by Mr. Whipple of New Hampshire, for departing from the subject before the House, which was a set of resolutions to enquire into the expediency of retrenchment. The Speaker as often decided, as he did when attacked by Mr. Vance, as abovementioned, that the gentleman from Virginia was in order; for, from the latitude assumed by members in the debate, it was impossible for the Speaker to foresee the application of Mr. Smyth's remarks, and therefore impossible to decide that such remarks were irrelevant. After the *third* call to order by Mr. Whipple, Mr. Smyth said, in an under tone, and to some gentlemen near him, that the gentleman from New Hampshire *was not sober*. Mr. Clarke of Kentucky heard the remark, and immediately called Mr. Smyth to order for uttering a gross personality against Mr. Whipple. The Speaker declared that he did not hear the remark, nor suppose it was addressed to the House. If he had, he should, in justice to the House and himself, have promptly called the gentleman from Virginia to order, and not have permitted him to proceed. Mr. Clarke, supposing his own statement to be doubted by the Speaker, when he said he heard the remark of Mr. S., wished to reduce the words to writing, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of his charge against Mr. Smyth. The Speaker replied that Mr. Clarke was not justified in supposing the truth of his statement to be questioned; that the Speaker did not hear the remark; that if it were not addressed to the House, the gentleman who made it was *not* out of order; that if the gentleman from Kentucky wished the House to take cognizance of it, he might suffer the gentleman from Virginia to proceed, and could afterwards lay the question of order before the House. Mr. Smyth then admitting the remark to have been uttered by him, Mr. C. declined giving the House further trouble about it; and Mr. Smyth having apologized to the House, was permitted to proceed.

We have had a rumor through the city for several days, that one of Mr. Clay's friends would make a violent attack on Mr. Randolph on the floor of the House. On Tuesday, the *Honorable* John C. Wright, the manager of Mr. Clay's Mix Committee—the chief manager of the Washington *secret* caucus, and the noted writer of letters to Ohio, passed down the Avenue, hanging on the left arm of the Secretary of State, who was earnestly engaged in conversation with him.

In the debate on Mr. Chilton's resolution, as amended by Mr. Hamilton, he undertook, on Wednesday, the task of summing up for the Administration.

His speech consisted of a dull medley of worn out party slang, the grossest misrepresentations, and the most audacious perversions of truth. After exhausting the vials of his spleen by pouring calumny on the head of Gen. Jackson, profiting by the absence from the House of Mr. Randolph, (who is confined to his room by indisposition, he made a most valiant onset on that gentleman, by reading garbled extracts from his speeches, and by misrepresenting his opinions, and making a false application of them. He concluded by a flourish of courage, the cause of which the house could not mistake; declaring that he was not done with the *thing*, (alluding to Mr. R's sarcasm on himself,) and that he wished it to be understood, that he would meet the gentleman from Virginia whenever his public duty required it.

Mr. Hamilton, under great excitement, immediately arose and with unspeakable contempt in the expression of his countenance, in a tone of the deepest indignation said: He hoped that, when the *member* from Ohio, next signalized his valor, by attacking his friend from Virginia, it would be by encountering him to his face, and not by assailing *him behind his back*.

It was the emphasis which Mr. Hamilton put upon a single word in the sentence, which pinned the label of *coward*, on the back of this Judas of the West. We cannot describe the effect of this impressive rebuke; but it is sufficient to say that it found a response in the bosom of every man of honor in the House.

But it was reserved for Mr. Kremer, to torture the little orator, to the infinite amusement of the House.

Mr. Kremer said. By this time doubtless the House is ready to inquire whether I have risen again, at this late hour, to discuss the merits of this resolution. No; I have not risen for that purpose. It would be paying but little respect to the House, were I to attempt to shed any additional light upon this subject. It has been fully discussed. And I had hoped the speaking mania had ceased. In this expectation I have been disappointed. I now feel it necessary to take notice of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Wright,) because, although on certain occasions, and towards certain men, silence speaks a significant language, its meaning is not always understood, and *any* answer being an act of civility, I take notice of the gentleman, lest he might think himself neglected. I will not follow him through his very lengthy speech, which contained neither argument, reason, nor *amusement*.

The gentleman from Ohio has told us that the people will decide this question. I have no doubt, Sir, that the people in 1828, will measure that justice to the younger, which they meted out to the elder Adams in 1800. He tells us that there is no corruption here! Shall I enter into an argument to prove that two and two make four? Could that render this truth more clear? Shall I by the force of argument undertake to prove the existence of the Sun! Yet, Sir, that is not more clear, than the corruption of this coalition. What! Have we not seen the Speaker of this House, who held an influence over five western States, make the President of this Union? And have we not seen him receiving the price which it was "said and believed" would be paid for his abandonment of duty to his constituents? And yet, the gentleman says, that he cannot believe; and that there is no proof! Does the gentleman expect that witnesses were called to witness the dark deed? No, witnesses are never called on such occasions? Deeds of darkness shun the day.

I have seen queer things in my time. The gentleman has read long extracts from newspapers, and favored us with a huge pile of books. I do not know why that huge pile was brought here, unless it was expected that the House would receive a mass of books for argument. To this huge pile, I can only oppose a single extract from a newspaper. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have seen many queer things; and I hold one now in my hand, which I will read. It is an extract from a letter written by a distinguished, altho' not an eminent lawyer, as he himself has said, a member of this house. [Mr. Kremer then read the following extract of a letter written by John C. Wright, to Charles King, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, and dated at Washington city, January 20th, 1827, as quoted by Mr. King in his letter to the editor of the United States Telegraph, dated at Chilicothe, May 17, 1827.]

"It has probably been determined that Old Hickory shall not be withdrawn." "We, of Ohio, I believe had better stand aloof, and let them poll. We have little interest in the game. With Adams, we never can be affiliated—we are antipodes to him. Our Kentucky friends seem to be willing to have us with them, if we will fight their battles, and secure them all the sweetmeats, under the pretence of keeping Old Hickory in the shafts. In truth the folks can't keep up without Ohio, and they do not feel disposed to give Ohio any thing."

"Now, (proceeded Mr. Krefner,) allow me to ask the gentleman from Ohio, how he accounts for the sudden conversion of this letter writer? He has now become a zealous advocate for the coalition. I do not pretend to talk with the Gentleman from Ohio, who has said that the gentleman from Virginia is our leader. This I deny. The people have no leaders. They have taken their own cause into their own hands, and will elect General Jackson, in defiance of the *politicians*. The gentleman from Ohio can inform us why it is that he is not now disposed to wait for Old Kentuck—he, no doubt, can tell us about the sweetmeats; for he is the carter who cracks the whip, and drives the Administration team.

Here Mr. Wright rose and said—Mr. Speaker: I rise to inquire whether it will be in order to read a paper which I hold in my hand, purporting to be a bill of indictment, found by the grand jury of the county of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, against a certain George Kremer, for perjury.

The Speaker said that it was not, and called Mr. Wright to order.

Mr. Kremer rose to reply, and said, "I am the man named in that bill of indictment;" and was proceeding to explain, when he was called to order, in a tumultuous manner, by Messrs. Pearce, Dorsey, and several others upon the same side of the House. The whole House was agitated by a deep excitement.—Mr. Kremer resumed his seat, amidst repeated calls to order, from the Administration members, who manifested a determination to defeat his attempt to obtain the floor. It was some time before the Speaker could restore order. Mr. Whipple and Mr. Dorsey having in succession obtained the floor, for a short time a disorderly debate ensued, and Mr. W. was three several times silenced by the Speaker, and at last peremptorily ordered to take his seat. Order being restored—Mr. Kremer rose, and was about to proceed: he was again called to order by Mr. Dorsey and others, of the same side, in the same tumultuous manner, when the Speaker rose and said: I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania as expressing a desire to explain. A paper has been introduced, said to contain a charge deeply implicating the private character of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is due to the House, it is due to the gentleman and his constituents, that he should be heard.

Mr. Kremer said, it is true that I was prosecuted for perjury, and it is equally true, that I was triumphantly acquitted without the jury leaving their box. The prosecution originated in consequence of a suit, which occasioned, in Pennsylvania, considerable excitement; (Snyder *vs.* Snyder, the late Governor of that State.) This suit had been brought to August term, 1805, when great political excitement existed. It was first tried in Nov. 1806; I was then examined as a witness. It was afterwards tried, but the year I do not distinctly recollect, but it was down for trial at Nov. term, 1810. The importance of my testimony was well known to the Plaintiffs, and they had no hope of success unless they could shake my credibility. For that purpose the prosecution was got up, on testimony which I had given a short time before, in another case, in which one of the same Plaintiffs was a party. Every particle of testimony which I had given, I substantially proved to be true—and so entirely satisfied was the Court, that they declared that they would not lend their sanction to such a proceeding; that if the defendant wished a verdict, it might be taken from the box. It was so taken. And so entirely satisfied of my innocence were the Court, the bar, and the people, that there was not one of the Judges, or Counsel concerned, who has not remained my warm friend through life.

Not long afterwards, I was elected by the people, a member of the Legislature, and continued by them as long as I desired to remain. About the same time, I was elected a manager of the Northumberland Bridge Company, in sight of the town of Sunbury, where the trial was held, with Mr. Hall, one of the prosecuting Attorneys, and several other political opponents of the first standing in the country; who were always my personal friends.

Some time afterwards, I was elected president of the Lewisburg Bridge Company, of which I had been a manager from its commencement, and acted as such as long as I was willing to serve. I have been three times elected to Congress. The last time out of twelve thousand votes, I did not lose three hundred; and in the town of Sunbury, the very seat of this transaction, out of three hundred, I did not lose ten votes. This I think is a sufficient reply, and must satisfy every candid and honorable man, that there was no foundation for the charge, thus attempted to be made against me. Can the gentleman from Ohio, produce as strong evidence of his good standing at home? I now appeal to the House to say, whether any man of honor, any man of feeling, would introduce so base a charge? No, Sir, no *gentleman* would have done it. None other than the base pander of a corrupt coalition would have done it. [Here Mr. Kremer was called to order by the Speaker, and ordered his seat.

Mr. Wright here rose, and made some explanation which were not distinctly heard, but was understood to be, that he had not asked to read the paper—that he had only asked whether it would be in order to read it.

To this the Speaker replied, that he had understood the gentleman from Ohio, as asking permission to read the paper.

Mr. Wright then at the intimation, withdrew the motion of Mr. Sloane, said that he had but one remark to make, which was,—that the parties named by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer,) were not the same parties named in the indictment.

Such is the faithful narration of a transaction which whilst it produced one common feeling of disgust and admiration for the manly, frank, independent and dicated Kremer, caused a deep scowl of contempt of his calumniator, to settle on his ry brow, and even John C. Wright felt before Mr. Kremer had concluded his remarks, his calumniator, unable to bear the indignation that fell upon him from all parts of the House, left his seat, and retired to the opposite side of the House.

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In the absence of more important matter, the following sketches of some of the speakers in Congress will probably be uninteresting. They are by the Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal:—

Mr. Woodbury from the select committee of the Senate, a few days since reported a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution, and supported it in a lucid and impressive speech. The bill was discussed by several members until the hour of adjournment, when the Senate adjourned, leaving the floor to Mr. Berrien of Georgia who in due course entitled to the floor the next day, being generally understood that he would rise to address the Senate, early the next morning (that is just after the Senate had convened) an unusual number of auditors collected to hear him. The vacant seats appropriated below for company, were filled with ladies, and a large number subsequently came, would have been disappointed to share the fate of the plebeians, for not Mr. Van Buren (who is the most popular man in the world, the very pink of courtesy, and the beau of the whole Senate) instantly left his chair, and by permission of the Vice President, conducted the ladies beneath the gallery, and "within the bar"—where their Honors are in the habit of relieving themselves from the tedium of the debate, by stretching their senatorial limbs.

A few minutes before one, Mr. Berrien rose and addressed the Senate an hour and a half, in favor of the bill, during which time he was heard (as indeed every one always addresses the Senate is) with silent and respectful attention.

He is generally reputed, and pronounced by Southerners believed to be the most eloquent man in the Senate. As you may readily conceive, I went prepared to be delighted, and it was not until he had spoken some time, that I would confess to myself a feeling of disappointment. What I had said with peculiar felicity of Lord Erskine may be said with equal truth of Berrien—"he is the most gentlemanly speaker in the world." His manner—attitudes—his gestures (except a slight degree of restraint in the motion of his arms) are highly polished and graceful. He is tall and well formed, and his countenance though not expressive of a high order of intellect, is amiable and pleasant. In his dress he is scrupulously neat, and some of his geniuses might think foppish. In the construction of his periods he is correct—in the selection of his language classical and elegant, and I doubt if in the most haste of debate he has ever uttered a sentence of incorrect English. Upon the whole may with truth be said of him, that his claims to eloquence end here. He has a blunt but expressive phrase, "a gentleman," eloquent according to rule. His sonings are neither powerful nor impressed, and you do not feel the force of a superior intellect. True, he has most of the reasons which lay upon the face and some which lay a short beneath it, but he is no pioneer. The truth is that Mr. B. has labored to make an orator—has studied with care "ars and norma loquendi" and so far as he can make him, is eloquent. In this effort he departed from nature without attaining perfection of art. His voice rises not according to his subject, but tence. As a necessary consequence cold, formal, theatrical and without His most ardent admirers (it would me) can regard his eloquence with er emotions than they would feel at a beautiful statue—the proportions fine and beautifully delineated, but never be mistaken for life. The wanting.

Mr. B. was followed by his colleague Cobb, in opposition to the bill, and the ate adjourned on motion of Mr. ren, who yesterday morning yielded to Judge Smith, of S. C. (a clever tleman of the old school, of tolerable who spoke more than an hour against bill. He was succeeded by Mr. ren, in favor of the bill. I did not but was told his speech was an There are few, if any individuals, on the stage, who occupy a larger the public eye than this same great A great man he certainly cannot be Dr. Lavater be a quack. His forehead and below the middle height, always dresses nice "as a band-box his dwelling place." His features tracted, and their prevailing expression cunning, all cunning and nothing ning. If you have ever seen West's of Christ healing the sick, you may some resemblance between his ex and that of one of the twelve—I gentleman who sold his master, and it might have been to Gov. Clinton tage to have had a sight of this before he formed his last coalition. vailing trait of his mind, (if it may ed by that name) nobody can doubt and this he possesses to an extra

# OBSERVER.

*FAYETTEVILLE:*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 21, 1828.


We have only time to refer the reader to the important news received by this morning's mail. If every indication may be relied on, the madness of the Ottoman was about to bring down upon himself the heavy vengeance of the allies; and probably, ere this, he may be tottering on a throne which cannot long sustain him against the united force of such enemies.

In our own country, the death of Governor Clinton is a national calamity. He was one of our greatest men, and has done more than any other individual to bring about that state of unparalleled prosperity and greatness to which his native state has attained.

☞ Cotton is dull in this market at our quotation, viz: 8¼ to 9¼.

A load of cotton was brought to town on Monday last, from Columbus county, believed to be the first ever received in this market from that county.

An extraordinary quantity of rain has fallen within the last two months; and our river has in consequence, been very high. On Tuesday it rose to a greater height than it had been for two years previously. The lower country is probably inundated.

*Mr. Calhoun.*—By a late decision of the Senate, the power to call members to order has been conferred on the Vice President, the presiding officer of that body, by a vote of 31 to 15, all the members in favor of the Administration being among those who voted to give this power. It is thus seen that they sustain the view taken by Mr. Calhoun of his powers as President, when the question arose two years ago, while Mr. Randolph was a Senator. Mr. C. then decided, that the power to call a member to order for words spoken in debate, resided exclusively in the Senators themselves; that it was not given to him, either by the Constitution or the Rules of the Senate. The friends of the Administration contended that the power was inherent in the officer, and that Mr. C. neglected his duty in not calling Mr. Randolph to order. They have now solemnly decided, that the power is not inherent, and have conferred it on him, limited, as it ought to be, by a provision that an appeal may be taken from his decision to the Senate. We rejoice to see this acknowledgment, by Mr. C's political opponents, of the correctness of his decision.

General Jackson has been nominated by the Legislature of Alabama as a candidate for the Presidency. The Report, recommending his nomination, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, there being 54 yeas—and only 8 nays.

*The Gold Mines.*—The Southern Review gives the following account of the first discovery of Gold in this State: "A young lad, a son of Mr. Reed, shooting with a bow and arrows at fish, in Meadow creek, struck a lump of gold, which, from the description given of it, must have weighed several ounces. Attracted by its lustre, he picked it up and carried it home. His father, not more skilled in metals than the son, yet, thinking it might be valuable, wrapt it up, and put it away in one of the crevices of his rude habitation. Between the logs of his coarse dwelling it remained for three years, but business then accidentally calling Reed to Raleigh, his wife persuaded him to take that "lump of shining stuff" with him, and see if any one at Raleigh could tell him what it was. Reed applied in that town to a silversmith, who, as he said, gave him some trifle ($3) for it, but honestly told him it was gold and very pure.

Reed's discovery gave him much embarrassment. He was a Hessian by birth, one of the soldiers, we believe, whom the British brought over to this country in our Revolutionary war; honest, but unlearned. He became uneasy lest his neighbours might suspect and persecute him, as for illicit practices, if he should acquire sudden wealth.—When his apprehensions became known they were soon relieved, and a small association was made up, consisting of Colonel Ffyfer, of Concord, Mr. Love, a preacher, in the neighbourhood, and a brother-in-law of Reed's, whose name we have forgotten. These three were to find labourers, and dig for metal, allowing Reed one fourth of the ore they should obtain. The work, however, was prosecuted very feebly, although their success might, apparently, have justified great exertions."

*Qualifications for the Presidency.*—On this subject Mr. Randolph lately made the following remarks:—

"Sir, a friend said to me not long since, 'Why, Gen. Jackson can't write'—'admitted.' (Pray, sir, can you tell me any one that can write? for, I protest, I know nobody that can.) Then turning to my friend, I said, it is most true that Gen. Jackson cannot write, (not that he can't write his name, or a letter, &c.) because he has never been taught. But his competitor cannot write, because he was unteachable: for he has had every advantage of education and study. Sir, the Duke of Marlborough, the greatest captain and negotiator of his age—which was the age of Louis XIV.—and who may rank with the greatest men of any age; whose irresistible manners and address triumphed over every obstacle in council, as his military prowess and conduct, did in the field—sir, this great man could not even spell, and was notoriously ignorant of all that an under graduate must know; but which it is not necessary for a man at the head of affairs to know at all. Would you have superseded him by some Scotch schoolmaster? Sir, gentlemen forget that it is an able helmsman we want for the ship of State, and not a Professor of navigation or astronomy. degree. He knows exactly the moment to strike into an angry and protracted debate; how to conciliate exasperated passions and lead them to the result he wishes. This tact, which of course implies an accurate and extensive knowledge of human nature, admirably fits him to be the leader of a party, and, united to his local position in the union, furnishes, after all, I imagine, the great secret of his influence.

*Saturday, Feb. 2.*—The Senate were yesterday engaged in the further discussion of the same bill. Gov. Branch, of N. Carolina, Gov. Tyler, of Va. and Mr. Macon, of N. Carolina, spoke successively (I trust not successfully) against it. The venerable Macon, as he is sometimes styled, is in this course perfectly consistent. Having voted against the appropriation for Lafayette, he cannot be accused as some others may, of gratifying a spirit of national vanity by doing for a foreigner what he refuses to do for his equally deserving and more needy countrymen. Those who are adverse to Mr. Macon, must admire the uniform consistency of his public character. A quality so rare in public men, that he who supports it should be canonized. It is said (I do not know how truly) that the old gentleman boasts he never voted to draw money out of the Treasury but once, and he regrets that. I do not know that he affects, but he certainly practices the most rigid simplicity in his manners, habits and appearance. However incorrect his general opinions may be (and they are of the high Virginia School—now nearly if not quite exploded) his friends and his adversaries unite in believing him inflexibly honest, and if there be a man in this whole country who deserves the name of the American Fabricius, it is Mr. Macon.

The Senate at present includes a great mass of talent. In addition to some of the names already mentioned, are Messrs. Webster, Tazewell, McLane, White, and if he would only show himself, Mr. Robbins. Mr. Tazewell has been absent from his seat for some weeks. His general appearance is remarkable, and were you to see him once, under any circumstances, you would pause to look at him again. His face closely resembles a picture you may have seen in one the volumes of Hume's history of England, of Oliver Cromwell, and did you not know him, you would be strongly impressed with the belief that he was a religious fanatic. There are the same deep lines, which strong natural feeling as well as approaching age have furrowed—the same settled melancholy of expression and the same inflexible firmness. His dress is exceedingly plain—his shirt collar almost throw open, confined only by a small cravat before—his swarthy complexion and his long and shaggy iron grey hair, combed back over his shoulders, require but little aid of the imagination to transform him into one of the Regicide Judges.

In speaking, he inclines forward, not ungracefully, and though his voice be harsh, he speaks with fluency and great earnestness; when excited (as he frequently is) his dark eyes flashing from beneath his shaggy eye brows shew the workings of a natural temper, which is any thing but amiable. His habitual subtlety of mind has rendered him an unsafe man to follow, and his deductions, though made with admirable ingenuity, are not relied upon. In this respect he greatly resembles Mr. Barbour of the House. Few errors can be discovered in the reasonings of either; they are very liberal in assuming their premises, and their most beautiful fabrics are frequently prostrated by kicking away the slight materials upon which they build.

Abstract of the General Annual Return of the Militia of the United States, made to Congress according to the act of March 2d, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at the Department of War:

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| Maine, | 40,209 |
| New Hampshire, | 30,159 |
| Massachusetts, | 54,935 |
| Vermont, | 25,581 |
| Rhode Island, | 9,460 |
| Connecticut, | 25,731 |
| New York, | 150,027 |
| New Jersey, | 42,283 |
| Pennsylvania, | 167,775 |
| Delaware, | 7,451 |
| Maryland, | 40,091 |
| Virginia, | 100,662 |
| North Carolina, | 60,660 |
| South Carolina, | 36,429 |
| Georgia, | 39,056 |
| Alabama, | 23,000 |
| Louisiana, | 12,274 |
| Mississippi, | 5,291 |
| Tennessee, | 42,685 |
| Kentucky, | 70,266 |
| Ohio, | 110,364 |
| Indiana, | 37,787 |
| Illinois, | 8,310 |
| Missouri, | 3,824 |
| Michigan Territory, | 1,503 |
| Arkansas Territory, | 2,028 |
| Florida Territory, | |
| District of Columbia, | 2,317 |
| | 1,150,158 |

*Method of rendering Glass less brittle.*—Let the glass vessel be put into a vessel of cold water, and let the water be heated boiling hot, and then allowed to cool slowly by itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way, may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling water, without any risk of their cracking. The gentleman who communicated the method, says that he has often cooled such glasses to the temperature of ten degrees, and poured boiling water into them, without experiencing any inconvenience from the suddenness of the change. If the glasses are to be exposed to a higher temperature than that of boiling water, boil them in oil.—*Annales de Chemie.*

*Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*—It appears from a letter from a person principally connected with this undertaking to a member of Congress, that this great Work will be finished in the course of the present year. Indeed, the writer states that he shall be disappointed if sloops be not passing the Canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake in the month of October next.

*Norfolk, Feb. 14.*

The Hon. John Branch, one of the Senators in Congress from *North Carolina*, arrived here on Tuesday morning from Washington in the steam boat Norfolk, and proceeded immediately in Thompson's Stage, for his residence in Halifax county.

*A desperate Drunkard.*—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for *liquor* was so insatiable, that he suffered a Dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum, and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of *whisky*, provided he could get it on 12 months credit.

## By this Morning's Mail.

*New York, Feb. 15.*

### DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLINTON.

By the steam-boat last evening, we received from Albany the melancholy account of the sudden death of His Excellency DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State. This afflicting event occurred on Monday evening, and is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a blood vessel upon the heart.—By this dispensation of Providence, the state has lost one of its ablest statesmen, as well as one of its most distinguished benefactors.—Governor Clinton was a devoted friend of literature and science, the ardent patron and encourager of general education, and by precept and example fostered the system of instruction so extensively in use in the common schools throughout the state. But his name and his character are identified with the magnificent system of internal improvement, begun by his influence, and completed by his energy—a work which will transmit his name with the highest honor to the latest period of time.

Upon the annunciation of this afflicting event, both Houses of the Legislature, then in session, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their veneration for his character, and of their deep regret at his loss, and immediately adjourned, that arrangements might be made to attend his funeral.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

*New York, Feb. 15.*

Yesterday the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived at this port from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 2d of January.

It would seem by the accounts from Constantinople, that war was momently expected between Turkey and the Allied Powers. The Russian troops on the Turkish frontier were said to be ready to cross the Pruth at a moment's warning.

The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Constantinople had demanded their passports, which it is said were refused, on the ground that they were unnecessary, the ministers being perfectly safe under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The probability is, that the Grand Seignior was not quite ready to take the last step, and as the departure of the ministers would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, he preferred keeping them a little while longer.

The British squadron at Navarino had been recruited by three ships of the line. A rumor had reached England that the French Admiral De Rigny had destroyed the Greek fleet. We presume that this story wanted confirmation, as it is improbable in itself, and particularly that such an event should have occurred just at the critical moment at which it is alleged to have occurred.

Peace had been concluded between the Russians and Persians. The Russians retain all the territory north of the Araxes, and a small portion of that to the southward—the Persians to pay all the expenses of the war. The treaty leaves Russia at liberty to pursue her measures against Turkey.

Don Miguel, the Portuguese prince, had arrived in England, on his way to Portugal to ascend the throne of that kingdom.

Intelligence from Madrid states, that serious negociations are on foot between the French and Spanish Courts, for the complete evacuation of Spain. Cadiz and Pampeluna were to be first given up. Cadiz, it is said, will be declared a free port.

*London Dec. 31.*

In our preceding columns, we have given, from the German and Paris papers, received since our last, various statements respecting the progress of affairs in the East; and we wish we could add that there prevailed in all, or any, of them, reasonable grounds for believing that a pacific adjustment of the question was probable. Such, however, is not the fact; and so far as they are entitled to confidence, they constitute a mass of concurrent evidence of the most unfavorable character.

From Odessa, under date of Nov. 24, we learn that Count Wittgenstein had issued an Order of the Day recommending to the commanders of corps and divisions to take the greatest care that the troops and *materiel* are ready to commence the campaign at the shortest notice. He had received positive orders to pass the Russian frontiers, without waiting for further instructions, as soon as he had authentic advices of the arrival of M. de Ribeaupierre (the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople) at Odessa.

On the other hand, the preparations of the Porte are equally warlike. Every thing has a warlike appearance on the frontier.

Letters from Frankfort, of the 25th Dec. say, "The letters from Vienna, arrived today, confirm the departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople, although the Austrian Observer says nothing of it. They confirm also the burning of the Greek fleet; adding, that Admiral Cochrane was put on board the vessel of the French Admiral, but that he was released, after having given his parole of honour, that he would not undertake any thing against the Turks." It is singular that the Observer of Trieste, of the 18th, says nothing concerning the event. This circumstance causes the news to be doubted.

*Liverpool, 1st Jan. 1828.*

*Cotton Market.*—In the beginning of Dec. there was a good demand for cotton, and a trifling further advance on the prices; but before the middle of the month some of the most considerable holders manifested a strong desire to effect sales, and the demand having since been more limited the prices again receded, and at the end of the month were as low as they were at the public sales of the 16th Nov. The stocks of cotton in the Kingdom this day are computed at 342,360 bales, against 448,710 on 1st Jan. 1827. The imports in 1827 have been 888,150 bales, of which 631,000 were from the U. S.

*Liverpool, Jan. 1.*

The sales of Cotton on Saturday and today amount to 4000 bags, a large proportion of them Uplands and Alabamas, at 5d a 5 3-8d. and fully 1500 bags were taken by speculators. Since the stock of Cotton was ascertained, no sale of importance has been made, the amount being so near what it was generally estimated to be, we do not look for any material change in the market, except it be produced by a falling off in the import.

*January 2d.* There was a respectable inquiry for Cotton yesterday, and about 1200 bags sold, and had holders met the demand at last week's prices, the sales would have been more extensive.

POSTSCRIPT.—The ship Corinthian has arrived from London, from whence she sailed on the 3d of January.

The report of a change in the Ministry of England was contradicted.

*London, Jan. 2.*—The intelligence brought by the express from Vienna, yesterday, is, that when the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople communicated to his French and English colleagues, his determination to leave for Odessa, they strongly remonstrated with him, and used every exertion in their power to detain him there,—as they wished to remain until the very last hope of an accommodation with the Porte should have vanished, when they might all leave the Turkish capital together. It was reported at Vienna, that he would not listen to their pressing solicitations, and accordingly embarked.

*Greece.*—We find successive rumors from two or three different quarters, in the last papers, of the destruction of a Greek squadron at or near Scio. The accounts are however, so brief and contradictory, and the opinions of different editors so inconsistent, that it is impossible to give entire credit to any representation. The probability we think is, that Admiral Rigny has destroyed a considerable number of piratical vessels under the Greek flag.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

| *MERCHANDISE.* | *Quan'ty rated.* | *From D. C.* | *To D. C.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, Fresh in Market, - | lb. | 3 | |
| Brandy, Cogniac - | gallon | 1 25 | 1 60 |
| Apple - | do | 33 | 37 |
| Peach - | do | 40 | 45 |
| Bacon - | lb | 6 | 8 |
| Beeswax - - | do | 22 | 23 |
| Butter - - | do | 15 | 20 |
| Bagging - - | yard | 20 | 24 |
| Coffee, Prime Green - | lb | 17 | 18 |
| 2d & 3d qual. - | do | 15 | 16 |
| Candles, Mould - | do | 16 | |
| Spermaceti, - | do | | 34 |
| Cotton - - | 100lbs | 8 50 | 9 25 |
| Corn - - | bushel | 40 | |
| Copperas - - | 100lbs | 4 | 5 |
| Flax - - | do | 15 | 18 |
| Flaxseed, Rough - | bushel | 75 | 80 |
| Flour, Superfine - | barrel | 4 25 | |
| Fine - | do | 4 | |
| Fish, Herrings (none) - | do | | |
| Mackerel - | do | 5 50 | 6 |
| Mullet - | do | 4 50 | 5 |
| Feathers - - | lb | 25 | |
| Gin, Holland - | gallon | 90 | 1 25 |
| Country - | do | 43 | 45 |
| Ginger - - | lb | 10 | 12½ |
| Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 - | 50 feet | 3 75 | 4 50 |
| 10 by 12 - | do | 6 | 6 |
| Hides, Buenos Ayres, - | lb | | |
| West India, - | do | | |
| Iron - - | 100 lb | 5 50 | 6 50 |
| Indigo, Bengal - | lb | 2 75 | 3 |
| Flotant - | do | 2 75 | 3 |
| Lime - - | cask | 2 | 2 50 |
| Lard - - | lb | 7 | 7½ |
| Leather, Skirting - | do | 30 | 35 |
| Sole - | do | 25 | 28 |
| Bridle - | side | 3 | 4 |
| Lead, Bar - | lb | 8 50 | 9 |
| Logwood - - | 100 lb | 2 50 | 3 |
| Molasses - - | gallon | 32½ | 40 |
| Nails, Cut, assorted - | lb | 8 50 | 9 |
| Wrought - | do | 18 | 20 |
| Shingles - - | 1000 | 1 50 | 2 |
| Oats, - - | bushel | | 30 |
| Oil, Currier's - | barrel | 18 | 20 |
| Linseed - | gallon | 80 | 1 |
| Pork - - | barrel | | 10 |
| Pepper - - | lb | 20 | 22 |
| Pimento - - | do | 28 | 30 |
| Plaster, Paris - | ton | 7 50 | 10 |
| Powder, Dupont's - | Keg | 7 50 | 8 |
| Others - | do | 5 | 7 50 |
| Paints, White Lead - | do | 3 50 | 4 |
| Spanish Brown - | do | 2 | 2 80 |
| Yellow Ochre - | do | 2 50 | |
| Rum, Jamaica - | gallon | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Wind. Island - | do | 70 | 80 |
| New England - | do | 40 | |
| Rice - - | 100 lb | 3 50 | 4 |
| Rags - - | lb | 2 | 6 |
| Shot - - | Bag | 2 50 | |
| Sugar, Mus. Prime - | 100 lb | 10 | 11 |
| Common - | do | 8 50 | 9 50 |
| Loaf - | lb | 19 | 20 |
| Salt, Liverpool - | bushel | 75 | |
| Turks Island, } - | do | | 75 |
| St. Ubes, &c. } - | | | |
| Salts, Epsom - | lb | 10 | 12 50 |
| Glauber - | do | 5 | |
| Steel, American - | do | 8 | 9 |
| E. Blistered - | do | 16 | 18 |
| German - | do | 17 | 18 |
| Salt-petre - - | do | 12 | 15 |
| Tallow - - | do | 8 50 | 9 |
| Tea, Imp. and Gunp. - | do | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Hyson - | do | 1 20 | |
| Tobacco, Leaf - | 100 lb | 2 75 | 3 |
| Manufactured - | do | 5 | 20 |
| Tin, ⅓ x - - | box | 16 | 18 |
| Verdigris - - | lb | 65 | |
| Wheat - - | bushel | 70 | 75 |
| Whiskey - - | gallon | 25 | 30 |
| Wines, Madeira, L. P. - | do | 2 50 | 4 |
| Sicily Madeira - | do | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Teneriffe - | do | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Port - - | do | 2 00 | 3 25 |
| Malaga - - | do | 70 | 80 |

*Navigation open—Steamboat from Albany.*—The Olive Branch arrived this morning from Albany, which place she left yesterday. On her passage up much ice was to be encountered which was entirely removed on her return. The navigation is now perfectly free between the two Cities. The Olive Branch will leave the foot of Courtlandt street at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

*N. Y. American.*

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to opportunity, and all that he owes to chance, all that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends, and by the folly of his enemies, and our Brobdignag will often become a Lilliputian.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on Thursday evening last, by the Rt. Rev'd John England, Bishop of Charleston, ROBERT DONALDSON, Esq., of New York, late of this town, to Miss SUSAN JANE, eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. Gaston.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night last, after a distressing illness of several months, Mrs. CAROLINE F. GOODWIN, the amiable and beloved consort of Mr. Robert T. Goodwin. Her early death is deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

In Richmond county, on the 5th inst., Capt. ARTHUR ROBINSON, aged about 60.


## Notice.

MR. H. G. NELSON having declined the agency for the Subscriber—consequently all authority vested in him by Power of Attorney or otherwise from me, ceases, and is hereby revoked.

E. E. LEWIS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1828.—59-3t

## Auction.

On Saturday the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Store of the Subscriber, a variety of articles, viz:

*Furniture, Garden Tools, Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.*

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auct'r.*

*February* 21, 1828.—59.

## ☞Notice.

THE Subcribers having been appointed by Mr. Duncan Thompson, his Trustees, to wind up and settle his business, and for other purposes set forth in a Deed of Trust made by him, dated the 8th inst. earnestly request all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, account, or in any other manner, to come forward and make payment on or before the 1st day of April next, to Henry W. Ayer, who is authorised to grant discharges in his own and our names.—The Trustees will be constrained to commence suit, (however reluctantly) against all those who may disregard this notice.

CHARLES DEWEY, }
JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, }

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 20, 1828. 59-6w.

## Trust Sale,

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by *Samuel P. Ashe,* to secure a debt due to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell, at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville,

*On Monday the 3d day of March next,*

13 NEGRO SLAVES.

Terms made known at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1828.—2w


## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Daniel Jernigan and wife Nancy, James Byrd and wife Ila, *vs.* The heirs of John McKay, dec'd. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Hobbie, and wife Mary, are not inhabitants of this state, on motion, it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that unless the said William Hobbie and wife Mary appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, filed by the Plaintiffs aforesaid, for partition of the real estate of John McKay, lying and being in the county of Robeson, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted pro confesso, as to them, and heard ex parte.

Attest, *Neill Buie*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

NEILL BUIE, *Clerk.*

59.7t

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1828.

McCorkle and Dejarnett vs. Hugh Ross. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, &c.

The Ex'rs of John Flournoy vs. Same. } Original Attachment, levied on 83¾ acres of land, and def'ts interest in 3 negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Hugh Ross, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Fayetteville *Observer*, that the Defendant come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon be held liable to Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, *Wm. Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1828.

W. DISMUKES, *Clerk.*

59.6t—pr. adv. $3 15, pd


## Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's plantation, on the night of the 29th January, a

*Bright Bay Horse,*

Sixteen hands high, a star in his forehead, and one hind foot white. The said Horse was porbably taken by a man, who was seen lurking about the neighborhood on the same evening, under very suspicious circumstances. He wore a black hat with crape on it, and a red Scotch plaid cloak; he had also a pair of saddle bags and a brace of pistols. A man, answering the above description, was seen in Columbia on the 26th of January. He called himself *Duren Dunkin*, and said he was a horse drover; while there, he told many contradictory stories concerning himself and his business.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension or conviction of the thief, and fifteen dollars for the delivery, or for such information as may lead to the recovery of the horse.

STERLING W. RIVES.

*Eleven miles above Columbia, Richland District, S. C. February* 9, 1828.—59-3t

## POETRY.

*From the "Pledge of Friendship, or New Year's Gift, for 1828."*

BY JOHN BOWRING.

When the memory looks back on the record of years,
Ere reason and feeling decay;
Ere the footsteps we leave in this valley of tears
Are swept to oblivion away;
'Tis sweet, when delight has been sober'd by age,
To glance on its mirrors again;
To glide o'er the clouds of adversity's page—
They seem not so desolate then.

As the tempest brings calm, as the hoar frost that springs
At the dawning, disperses in day,
So the sun and the shade of vicissitude flings
A beautiful light on our way;
And passion and rapture, when tempered by thought,
No trace but of happiness leave;
Even grief, when remember'd, is tranquilly taught,
How vain, how ungrateful to grieve.

Life's brier's and roses, its gladness and gloom,
Do they vanish together? Oh no!
The flowerets we pluck, and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw;
Like the bee, thoughts fly over the field of the past,
Finding sweets wheresoever they roam,
They wander thro' sunshine and storm, and at last
Store nought but their honey at home.

PEGGY GREEN.—A BALLAD.

Miss Peggy Green a seamstress was,
In person tall and lean,
Though forty-five, and drying fast,
She still remained *Green!*

Was she accomplished?—could she play
Upon the Pi-a-no—
Speak French—Italian—do you ask?
I answer, "she could *sew!*"

No wonder then that lovers two,
For her in sorrow wasted,
Long sleepless nights—for grievously
Their hearts Miss Green had *basted!*

Jem Stitch the tailor, (he was one,)
With love whose heart did glow,
All for this maid of forty-five,
Who had treated him—*sew sew!*

And wilt thou be my duck? quoth Jem;
Says she, 'twould be no use,
For me to be a tailor's duck;
I'd rather be his *goose!*

'Oh! cruel Peg!' cried Jemmy Stitch,
'Of all my hopes, the root,
My heart is *cut*, by love's *sharp shears*;
Oh do not scorn my *suit!*'

But love's warm breath, it could not thaw
This forty five years frost;
Says she, 'Your hopes are like your legs,
They're made for to be *cross'd!*'

And soon poor Stitch, he waxed thin,
His coats like shirts did sit;
Quoth he, 'If I should go off now
'Twould not be in a *fit!*'

He sickened fast—his pulse was low,
Distress his cheeks did ravage;
He ate no food, save now and then,
He tried a little *cabbage!*

Will Wax, the cobbler, pined for her,
He, too, grew thin and small,
By reason of this Peggy Green,
Who was his *all* in *all!*

He loved her quite as ardently,
But with as little use—
He wore a *Peg* stuck in his heart,
And *pegs* stuck in his *shoes!*

'My love,' cried he, 'for Peggy Green,
It knows of no control;
Her name is written in my heart,
And graven on my *sole!*'

He sighed in vain—she flouted him,
Her scorn he deeply felt,
Like flowers killed by cruel frost,
He soon began to *welt!*

Now when she saw their love so true,
To choose she knew not which;
Three days she nothing did but think,
The fourth day saw her *Stitch!*

And now it was not long before
Wax heard the woful news,
That Jemmy Stitch his rival, was
A standing in his *shoes!*

His heart was broken, when he saw things
Had come to such a pass;
'My days are numbered now,' sighed he,
'And near me is my *last!*'

In vain to him the doctors did,
Their pills and physic send;
He failed apace—his eyes grew dim,
And nearer *waxed* his *end!*

Now Mr. Stitch, and Mrs. Stitch,
Increased in joy and riches;
And soon forgot poor Willey Wax,
Whilst tending *little stitches!*


## Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

***Hardware & Cutlery***

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

***Groceries,***
***Paints, Oils,***
***Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.***

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

## Leather and Shoe STORE,

*Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.*

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

*January* 17. 54tf.

## J. PEABODY,

*Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith.*

BEING resolved to devote my undivided time and attention to the above branches, which I promise to execute in a workman-like manner, at prices to suit the times; I will therefore dispose of my present stock of *FANCY HARDWARE* at cost, if better prices cannot be obtained, consisting of

*Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,*
*Silver plated, and Britannia Ware,*
*Military Goods, and Musical Instruments,*

With a great variety of Household and other Articles too numerous to mention,

*January* 31, 1828. 56-8w.

*On Miss Ann Bread.—A Pun.*

While toasts their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with *Anne Bread*,
And won't have any *but-her.*

## Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Mathews, dec'd, either by note or account, are hereby required to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot and will not be given, and those concerned will save costs by attending to this notice.

JAMES BAKER,
*Agent for Administratrix.*

February 6, 1828. 57-4w.

## Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel obliged to call on their patrons for immediate settlement, and in case the cash cannot be had to give their bonds. A settlement can at any time be had by application to either of the subscribers.

DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

## Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

*February* 7. 57 tf

## $10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December last, a negro woman, named *ESTHER*, of a yellow complexion, and about 30 years of age, and about five feet, three or four inches in height She wore, when she absconded, a suit of blue striped clothes. When spoken to she speaks well. She has a scar on her forehead, but no other mark that I can recollect. Any person who will lodge her in any Jail, and send me information which will enable me to get her, shall receive the above reward. ANGUS McSWEEN.

*Camden, S. C., Feb.* 2, 1828 47-3w.

## A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe. WM. TRACY.

*December* 20. 50tf.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf;

## Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞ *Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.

## POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

## John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

*—Also—*

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

*November* 15. 45tf.

## Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cornelius J. Tooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr. T. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

*December* 11. 50tf.

## Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

*November* 8, 1827. 1tf.

## Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution, for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

## GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,* FOR 1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
*Fayetteville.*

*September* 27.

## Just Received,

BY THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

A Variety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BULBOUS ROOTS*, direct from Wm. Prince's Horticultural Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are carefully packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to 56 in each, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues, prices, &c. may be had by applying at the Auction Store of L. Fitzharris.

WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*

*February* 1, 1828. 57tf.

## New Goods.

### C. & P. MALLETT,

*Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of*

**GOODS,**

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

*November* 1, 1827. 43tf.

## Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

*ALSO,*

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 1. 44-*tf.*

## For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

## North Carolina *ALMANACKS,* FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

*September* 20, 1827. 37tf.

## $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We wil give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

## *Mrs. Hansford*

INFORMS her friends, that she has removed from the house which she has occupied for some years past, and taken as her future residence, the commodious and convenient tenement on Main street, next door to the Bank of Virginia. The situation of this house cannot be surpassed, as to convenience for travellers, by any in Norfolk. It is in the immediate centre of business, and within a few minutes walk of the Steam Boats and Stage Offices; and has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable for the accommodation of genteel boarders. There is also attached to the establishment, a very good Stable; and the attendance in the house, in which new arrangements have been made, will, it is believed, be always satisfactory.

The following are her TERMS, which, it is hoped, will be considered reasonable; and which are *reduced* suitably to the times:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Board and lodging for one person, per annum, | | | | $250 |
| Do | do | do | for a quarter, | 70 |
| Do | do | do | for a month, | 28 |
| Do | do | do | for a week, | 8 |
| Do | do | do | for a day, | 1 25 |

Families will be accommodated on terms liberally proportioned to the above rates; and the *extra* charge for wine, &c. will be moderate.

*Norfolk, Va., January* 3, 1828. 53-9w.

## Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

*December* 13, 1827. 49tf.

## Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

*January* 17. 54tf.


## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie vs. Richard McKinie. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

*Ordered, therefore*, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*


## Just received and for Sale,

1 Case of *WINDOW BLINDS*, which are now open and ready for examination, at the Auction Store of the Subscriber.

L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*

*January* 31, 1828. 56tf.

## Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter, | $15 |
| Drawing and Painting on velvet per do. | 10 |
| French per do. | 10 |

*Fayetteville, 12th July*, 1827. 27tf.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

## *GROCERIES:*

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH*. Their Stock will consist in part of the following

*ARTICLES, Viz.*

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry,
¼ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga,
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
} WINES.
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y. Hyson,
} TEAS. LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

*All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.*

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,

Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTONS & HUTTON.

*October* 23. 42-tf.

## *Lafayette Hotel,*

### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

### *Travellers and Boarders.*

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments*, particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

*THE FURNITURE and BEDDING* are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

*October* 25. 30tf.

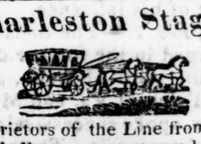
## Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair, assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*

November, 8, 1827.—44*tf.*

## Charleston Stages..



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry sets of Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

*Fayetteville, November* 1, 1827. 47tf.

## Removal.

### JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Stedman, and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

## DRY GOODS, *HARDWARE & GROCERIES*

All of which were purchased at the late Package Sales in New York; and will continue to receive its supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing family supplies, will please call and examine the *most Splendid Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received since his opening in this place.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 1, 1827. 43tf.

## Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.

20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

## Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought on the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades &c.
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McKEE

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 4, 1827.


## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—*Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless said Defendant shall come forward and plead or replevy within that time, judgment final by default will be entered up against him. THOS. I. FAISON, *C.*

December 27th, 1827.


## Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.